Section 6.3

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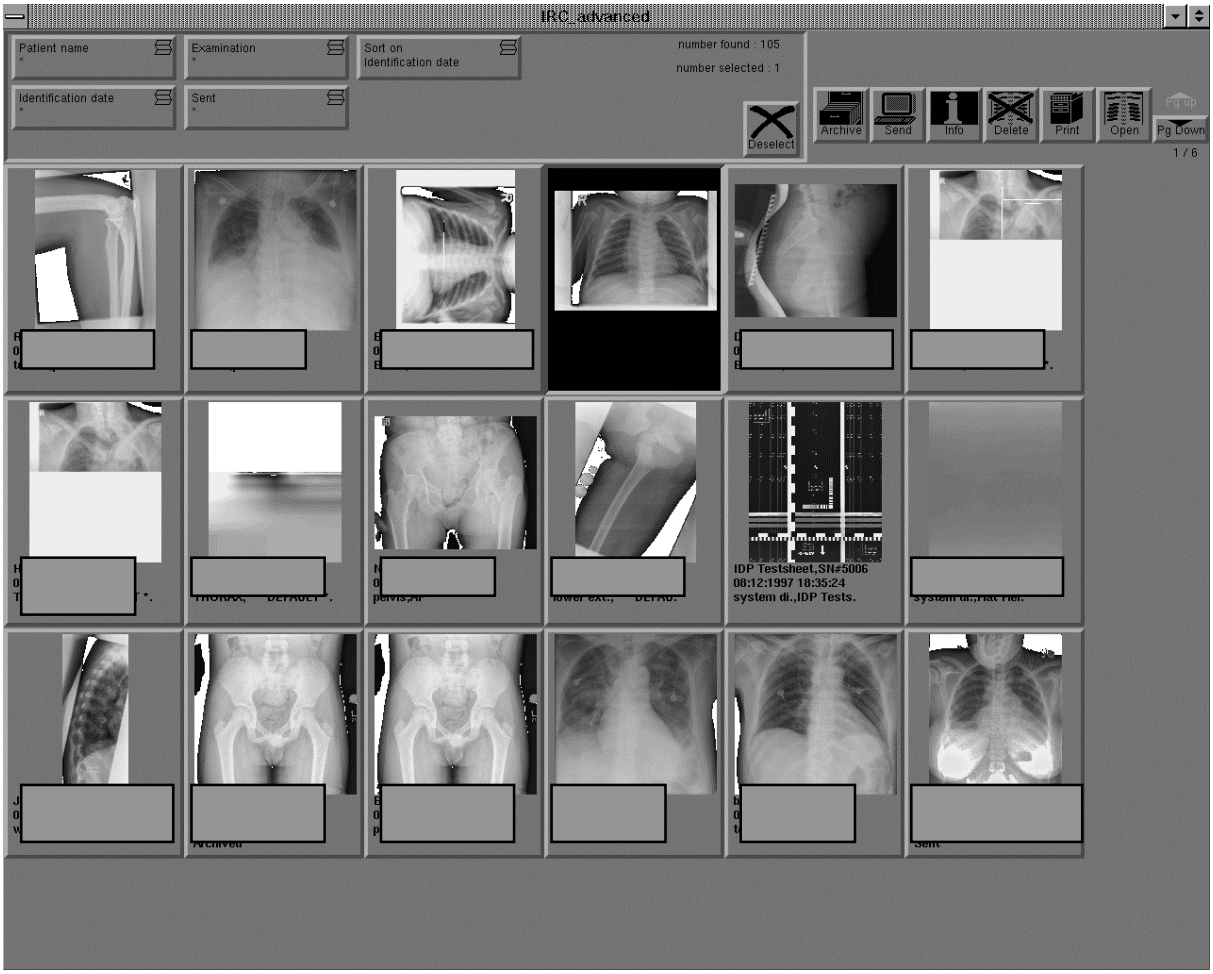
1 Images from ADC Systems with Technical Faults:



1.1 Overview:

- **Case 1: White Areas**

There are areas with no information (white) and the SAL = 0 in these image parts.

- **Case 2: Horizontal Waves I**

Horizontal waves or lines across the image.

- **Case 3: Horizontal Waves II**

Horizontal waves or lines across the whole image.

- **Case 4: Destroyed Image**

Totally destroyed images or straight parts as the screw driver are distorted.

- **Case 5: "Finger Prints"**

Curved parallel moiré-interferences across the whole image and even as several large strips parallel to the short side of the image. They look like large finger prints.

- **Case 6: Image only partly visible**

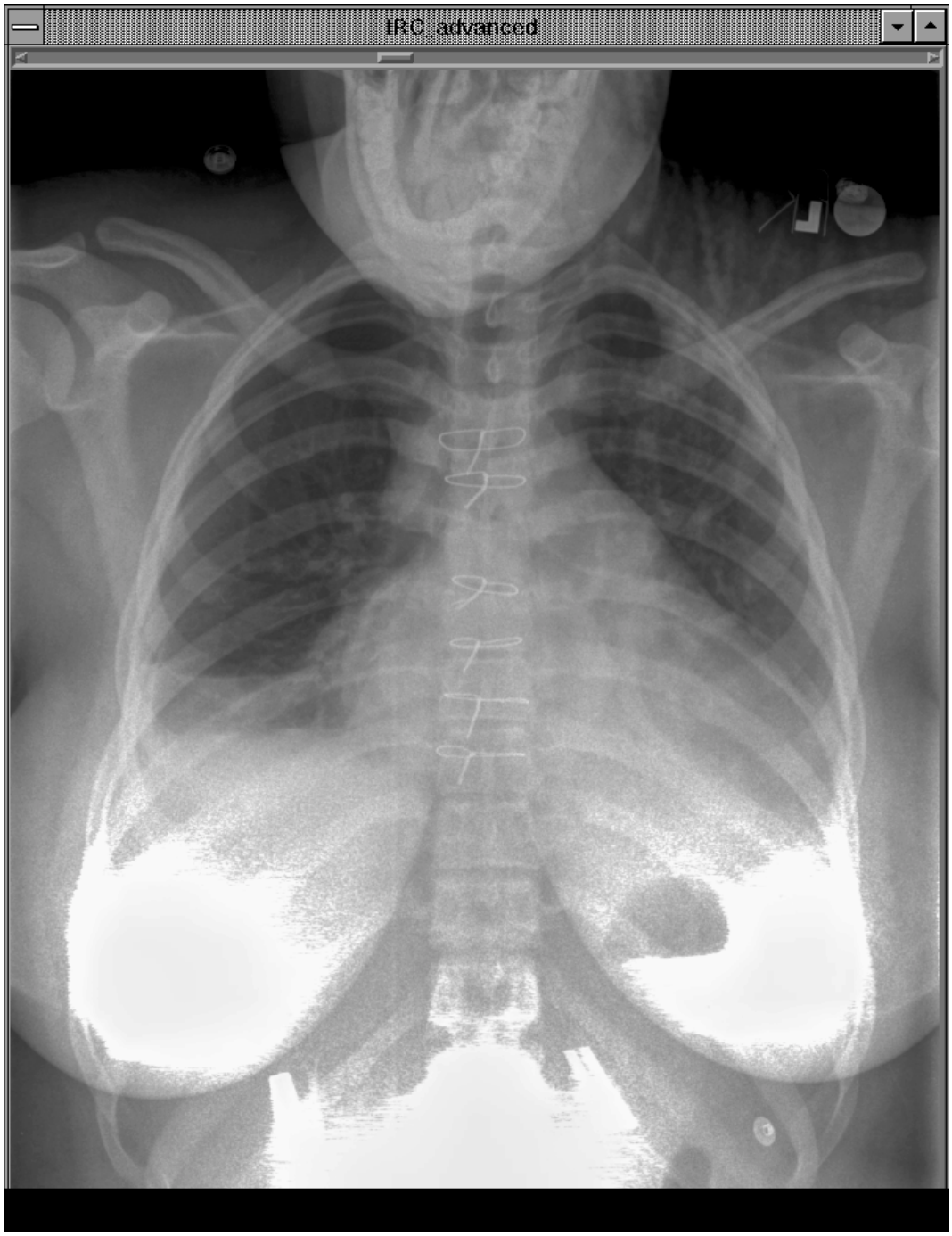
Only a part of the completely scanned image was visible.

Remark:

If you know other cases of interesting image effects, please make an OFL-image and give us a call or send us a cartridge with the image.

Your Technical and Application ADC team of MI-CSO Support Center.

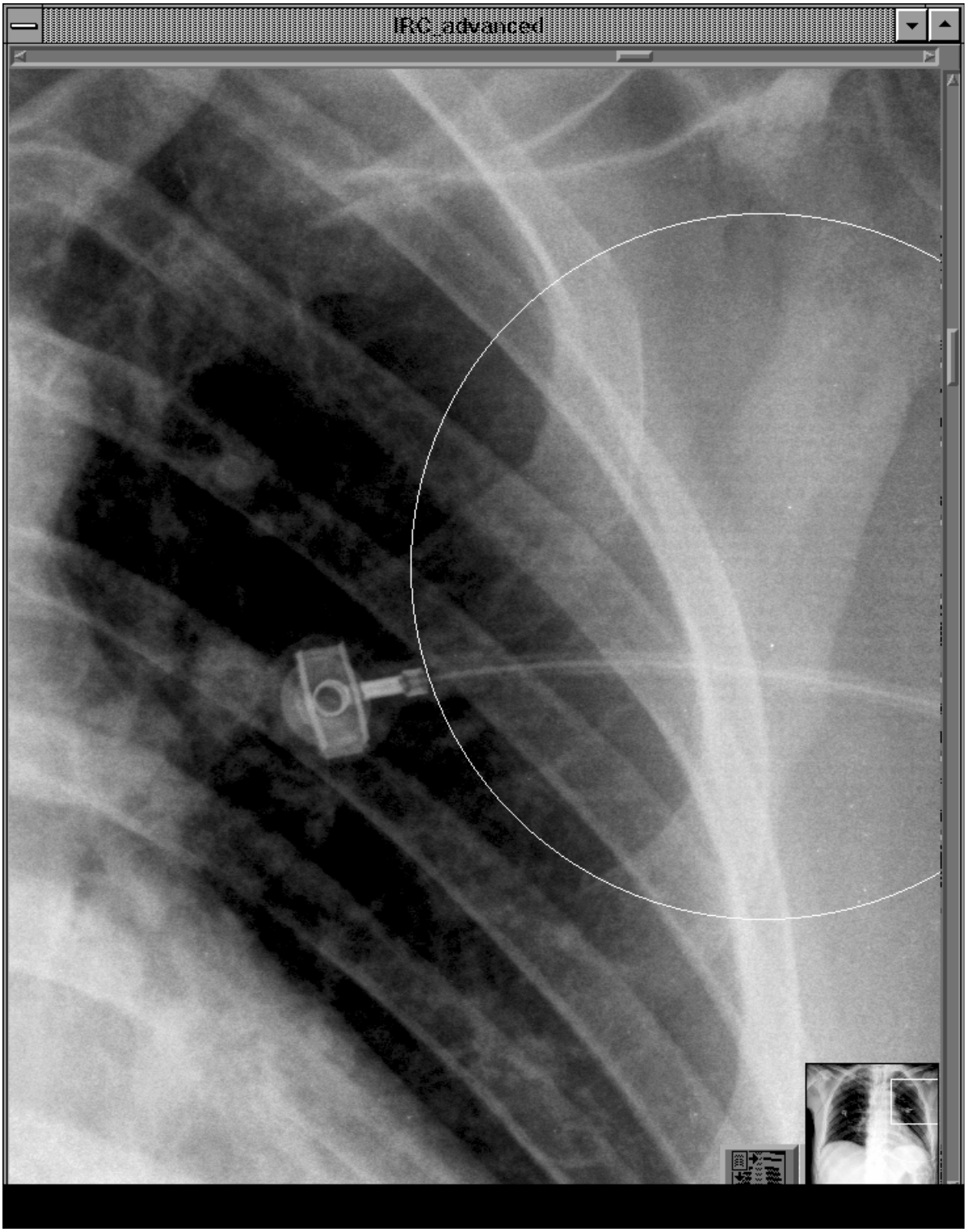
1.2 Case 1: White Areas



Error description:	There are areas with no information (white) and the SAL = 0 in these image parts.
Reason:	The lower bits of the pixels are lost. A/D converter problem on SAB board.
Solution:	Change SAB board in the digitizer.

Remark: At the beginning this problem occurs only now and then. The frequency increases, however, until all images are affected.

1.3 Case 2: Horizontal Waves I



Error description: Horizontal waves or lines across the image.
Reason: Faulty galvo or galvo is worn out.
Solution: Change galvo in the digitizer.

1.4 Case 3: Horizontal Waves II

Error description: Horizontal waves or lines across the whole image.

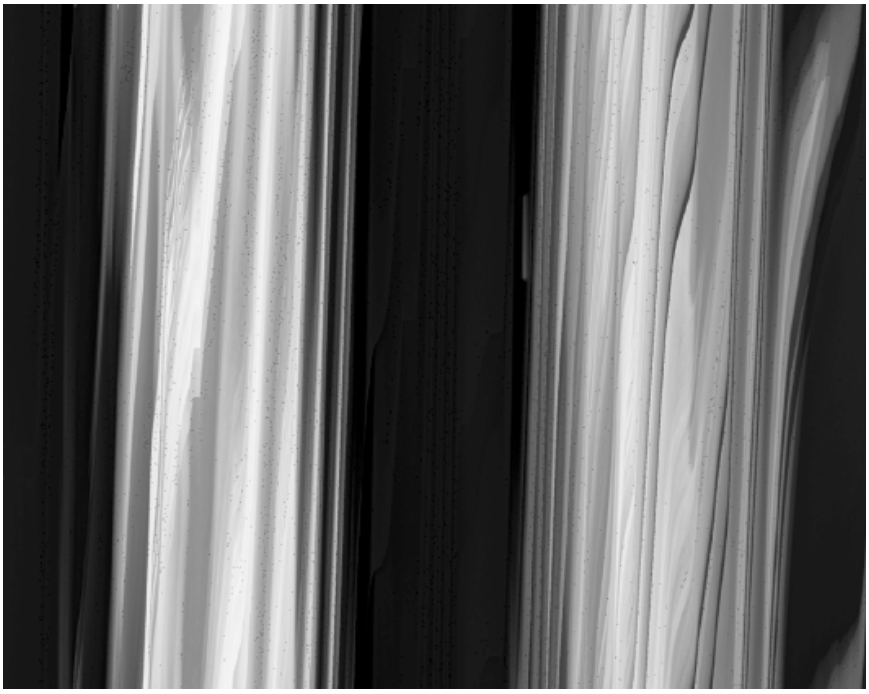
Remark: The moiré - interferences are not obvious. You can see it better on the zoom next page.

Zoomed image:

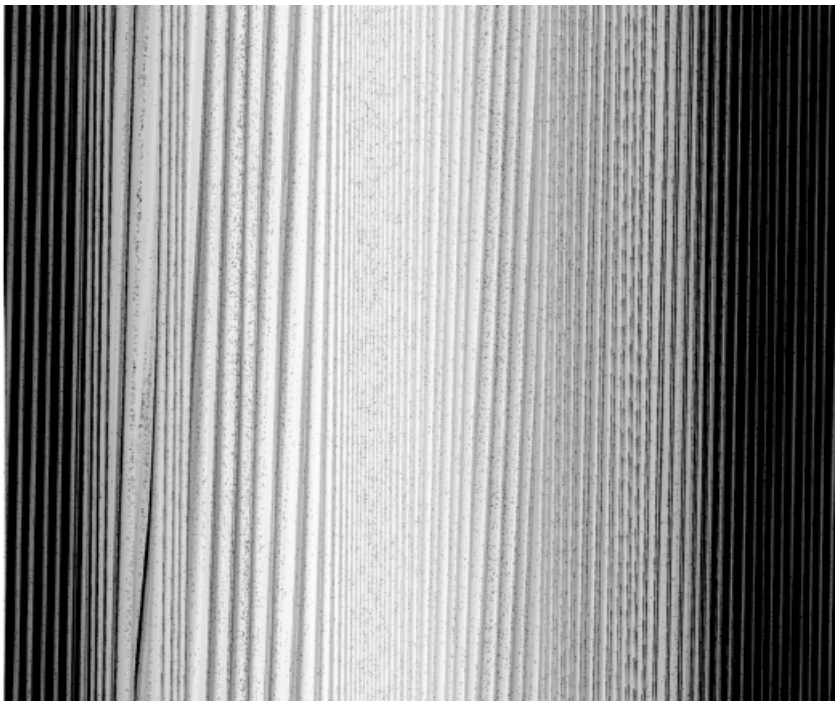
Reason: Grounding problems

Solution: Correct grounding of the digitizer.

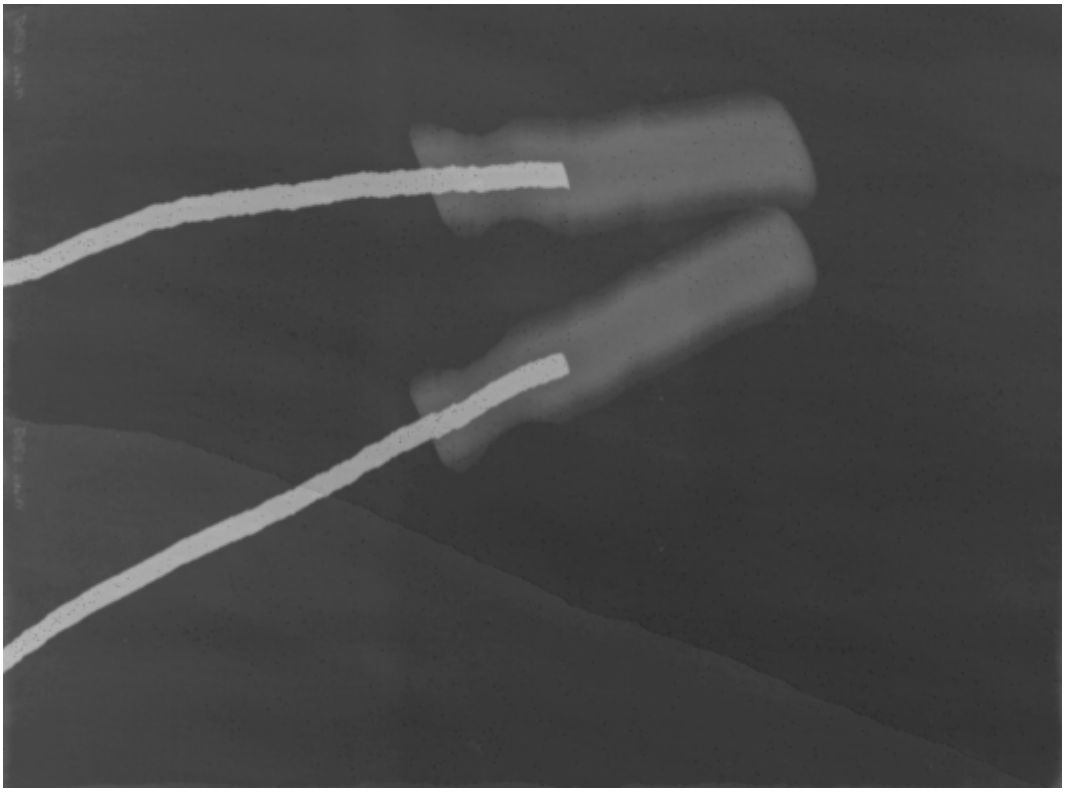
1.5 Case 4: Destroyed Image



Example 1



Example 2

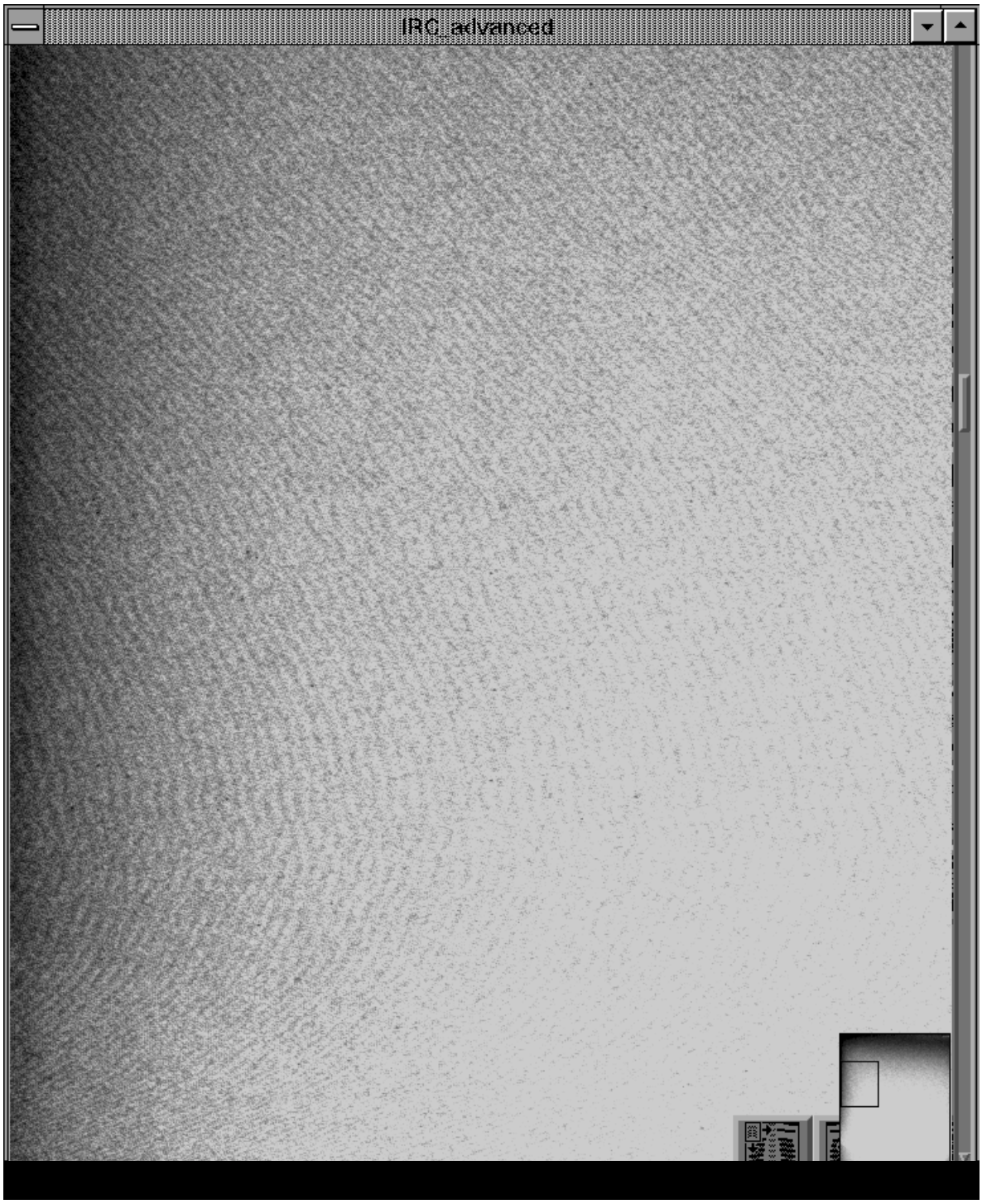


Example 3

Error description:	Totally destroyed images or straight parts as the screw driver are distorted.
Reason:	Bad electrical contacts between one or more VME boards and VME backplane.
Solution:	Check VME boards in the digitizer for tight and secure fitting. Fix screws on the front of the boards.

Remark: Check the connectors on the rear of the boards.

1.6 Case 5: "Finger Prints"

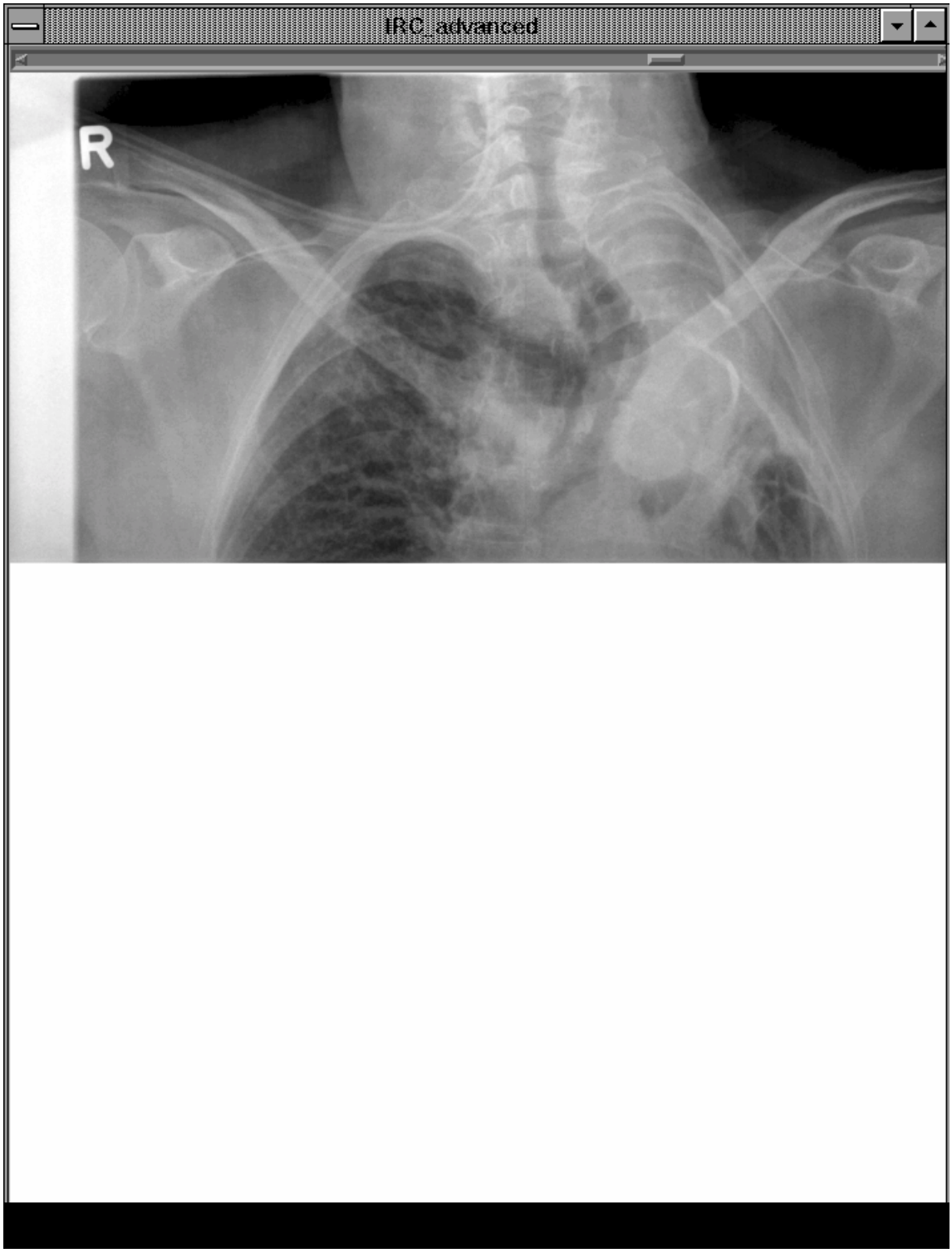


Error description: Curved parallel moiré - interferences across the whole image and even as several large strips parallel to the short side of the image. They look like large finger prints.

Reason: Grounding problems because one or more VME boards were not fixed with the screws.

Solution: Fix the VME boards in the digitizer with the screws.

1.7 Case 6: Image only partly visible



Error description:	Only a part of the completely scanned image was visible.
Reason:	Problems within the SAB-VME board.
Cure:	Replace the SAB-VME board in the digitizer.

2 ID-Tablet and PC Problems

2.1 Read/Write Problems with ID-Tablet

- **Problem**

If certain cassettes are used together with the ADC System ID-tablets there can be problems to read/write data from/to the chip card in the cassette. However, if the cassette is pulled out a little from the identification slot, it can be achieved to read/write from/to the chip.

- **Reason**

The R/F- tag reader board in the ID-tablet was optimized for a certain type of chip cards. Thus, the reading/writing tolerance for the tags is rather narrow.
Since we do not only get the chip cards from a single vendor, the cards vary a lot in their reading/writing tolerance. At the moment we have different types of chip cards in the field. Consequently, some cassettes may show the problem and others not.

- **Solution**

Currently the R/F-tag reader boards are tuned to accept a wider range of chip cards. These boards are available under the spare parts number EB+44060530.

- **Affected ID-tablets**

The following serial numbers are affected: S/N: ≤ 8ID 1037.

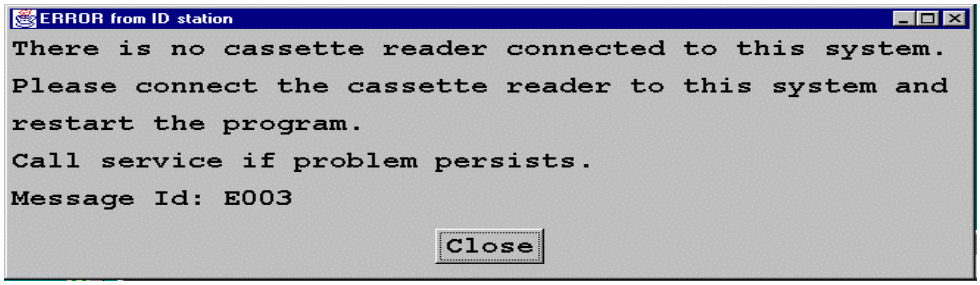
From "*8ID 1038*" on, the IDification is in. The IDified units are also marked with a revision sticker on the rear.

The serial number of the ID-tablet is on the bottom.

2.2 Communication Problems between PC and ID-Tablet

- **Problem**

Error message at the PRID Station:


ERROR from ID station
There is no cassette reader connected to this system.
Please connect the cassette reader to this system and
restart the program.
Call service if problem persists.
Message Id: E003
Close

- **Reason**

When the ID tablet is switched on prior to the PC or at the same time, some PCs send rubbish on the serial line. The ID tablet tries to synchronize to that signal. As this is not possible, it falls back to 9600 baud. Since the ID application is set to 115200 baud, and the ID tablet only tries to synchronize once after switching on, no communication can be established. The result is the above mentioned error message.

- **Solution**

  First only switch on the PC, wait at least 3 sec. and then switch on the ID tablet. The power supply of the PC (incl. monitor) must be connected to a separate outlet in this case.

Inform the customer about the different switch-on routine.

It was not possible to reproduce the above mentioned error in the PCs which have been delivered by AGFA.

Please inform us if this error also occurs with other PCs.

2.3 Hard Disk of the Compaq PC is defective

- **Problem**

Head crash or any other defect at the hard disk.

- **Solution**

Restore procedure for Windows NT 4.0/Windows 95 (see section 6.5).

2.4 Portuguese and Danish language on language set version "lng 1.0.05" cannot be activated

Problem

Portuguese and Danish language files cannot be activated. This happens with language set version "lng1.0.05". The result is that the PRID user interface always remains English (= default language).

Reason

In the language file for Portuguese the wrong checksum code is in because accidentally a <TAB> was added to one line.

In the file "lng1005.set" on the language floppy there is an error for the Danish language file. Therefore it is not moved to the PRID directory and consequently not found for PRID user interface.

Workaround

For Portuguese:

- Insert your language floppy into the floppy drive.
- Install & configure the languages with the normal procedure.
- When having finished open the WIN95/WinNT-Explorer and go to the

  directory C:\PRID

- Open the "PRID_pt_PT.lng" with an editor (Notepad or so)
- Go to the first line of the file and change it as described below:
  #CHECKSUM: 167FEE ---> #CHECKSUM: 167FE5
- Then search for the line with the following string:
  "Restabelecer tratam"
- At the end of that line a <TAB> is added. Please remove it.
- Save the file and restart the PRID Application. Now you should have the Portuguese language for the user interface.

For Danish:

- Insert your language floppy into the floppy drive.
- Open the file "lng1005.set" with an editor (Notepad or so).
- Search for the following line:
  da_DK PRID_DADK.R01 Danish for Denmark
- Remove all the <TABS> and <SPACES> between the terms "da_DK PRID_DADK.R01" and add just one <SPACE> to separate the two terms.
- Save the file.
- Now install & configure the languages with the normal procedure.

Solution

Use the next version of language files.

2.5 No Auto-Detection of Cassettes

Problem

Cassette auto-detection does not work any more after Service Pack 5 has been installed on the PRID station (up to version ≤ PRID 1.1.07). This happens only if the PC has a Pentium III processor inside.

Reason

The current Java runtime version (classes.jar) has problems when run together with Service Pack 5 and Pentium III processors.

Workaround

There are two workarounds responding to that problem.

Perform only one of the following actions:

2.5.1 Copying the file “classes.jar”

2.5.2 Change the Target line in the Properties Window

2.5.1 Copying the file “classes.jar”

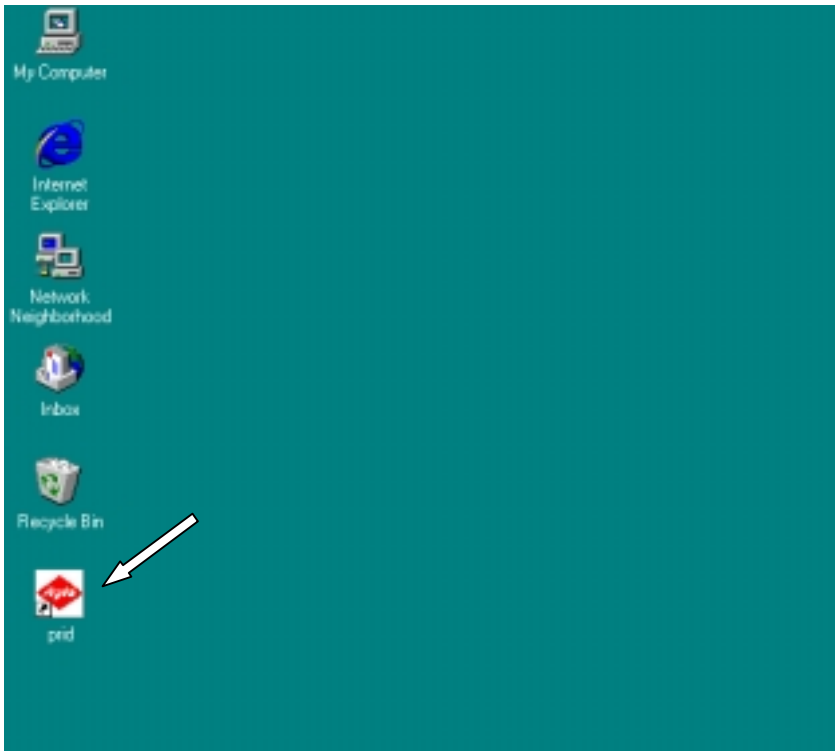
Note: The file classes.jar can be downloaded from the mailbox.

Copy the file “classes.jar” to the directory “c:\prid”:

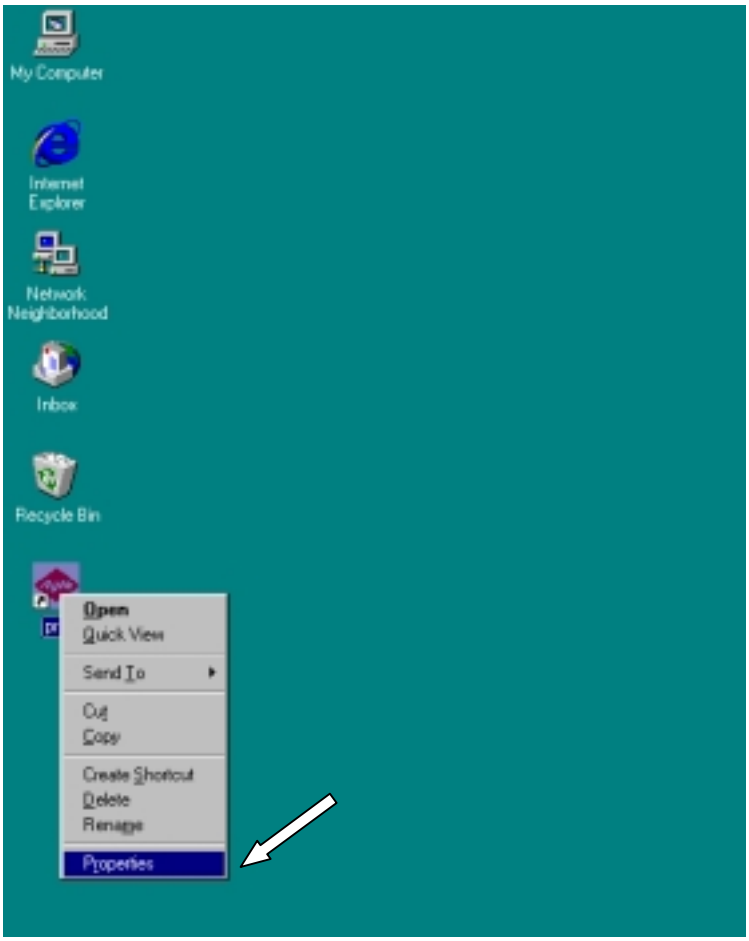
<copy A:\classes.jar C:\prid\classes.jar>

Restart the program.

2.5.2 Change the Target line in the Properties Window

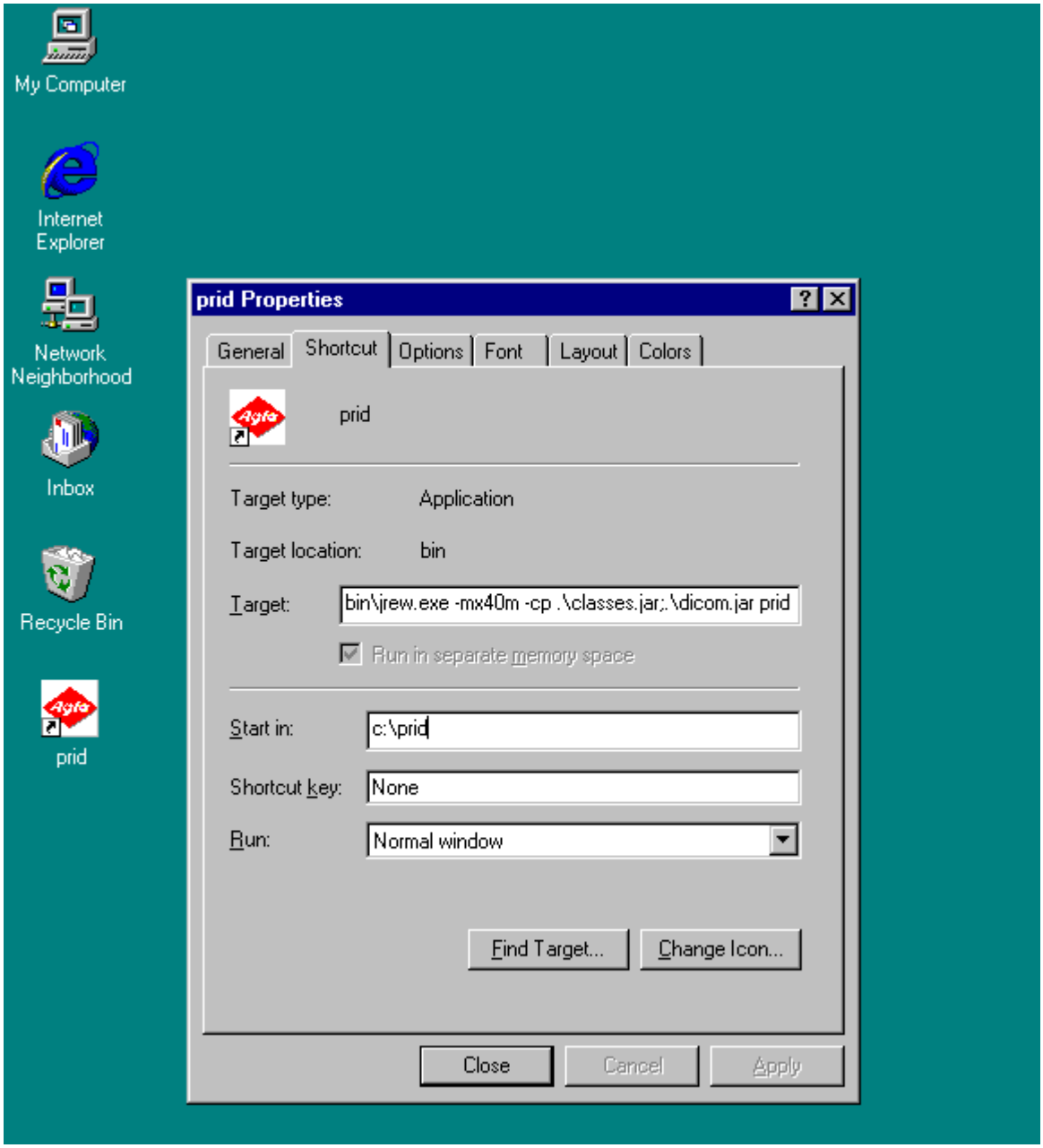


- On your desktop, you can find the PRID icon (see arrow).



- click the right mouse button once to open a pop-up menu.
- click on properties (see arrow).

The “prid Properties” - window opens.



The Target – line shows the following command:

C:\prid\java\bin\jrew.exe -mx40m -cp .\classes.jar;.\dicom.jar prid

The command **"jrew.exe"** is responsible for the "no auto-detection of the cassette" problem.

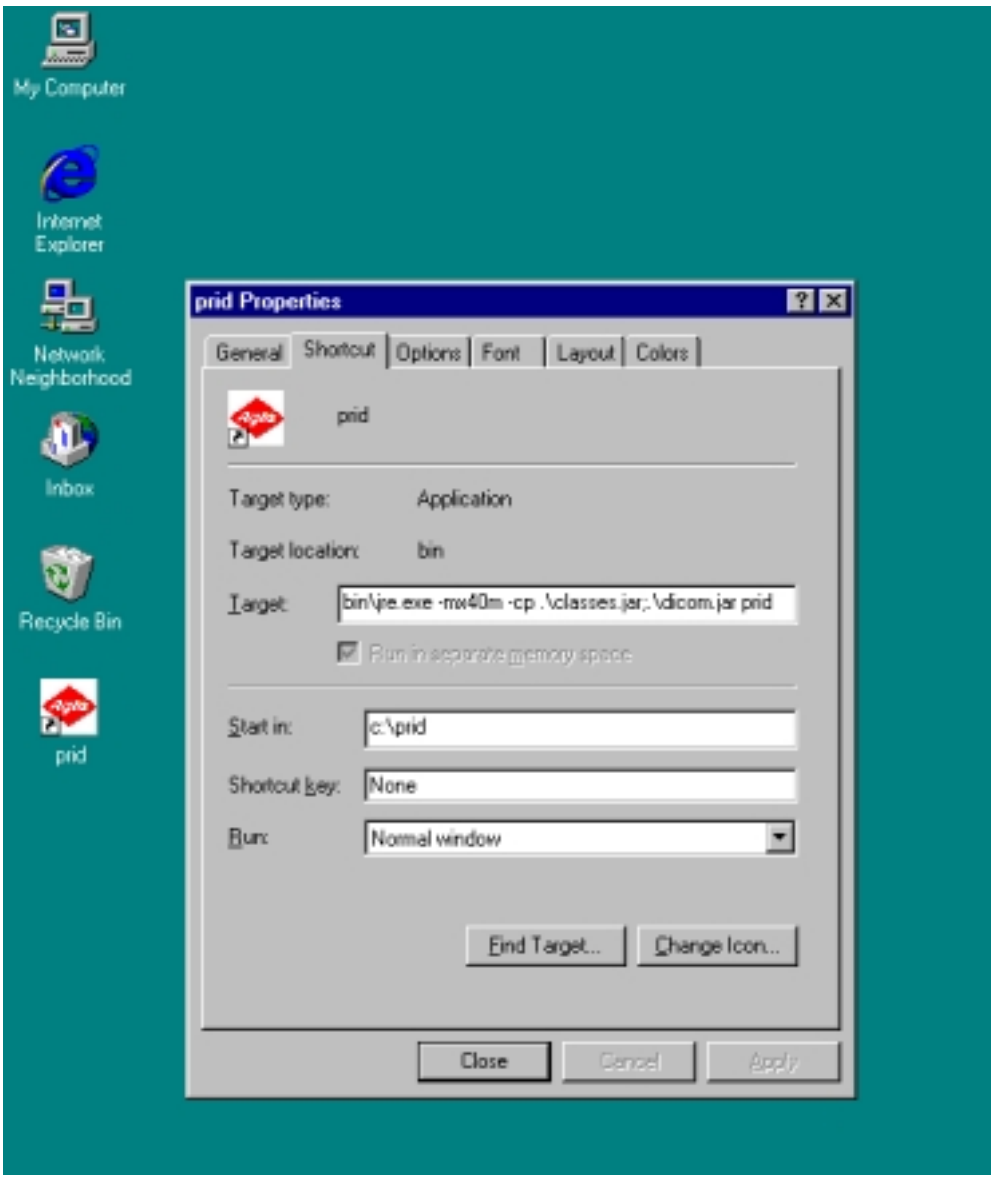
- the way to avoid this problem is just to remove the **"w"** in this **"jrew.exe"** -command. (remove **"w"** and click **"apply"**)

The Run – line shows **"Normal window"**.
If you want to change this, you may use "maximized" as setting.

Do never use "minimized", because the auto-detection of the cassettes won't work then.

After the adjustment, the start-up command in the Target-line should look as follows:

C:\prid\java\bin\jre.exe -mx40m -cp .\classes.jar;.\dicom.jar prid



With this setting the system should work properly.

The only disadvantage is that, whenever the PRID application is started, a DOS-window appears on the screen as well. This DOS-window remains on the screen, but the Preview- and the ID-window are in the foreground. So, the Customer usually has no idea that the DOS-window is there. Only if both windows (Preview and ID) are minimized, the DOS-window can be seen.

As soon as PRID is closed, the DOS-window disappears from the screen.

2.5.3 Solution

The problem will be solved in the next release of PRID software (>PRID 1.1.07)

2.6 PRID software is slow or hangs

Problem:

ID-software of the ADC ID-Station gets very slow or hangs

Reason:

The serial cable to the ID-tablet is too long.

Solution:

Use standard cable or reduce Baudrate to 57.600 or lower.

2.7 Known Bugs in PRID software

- Time zone setting does not regard daylight saving.
  - **Workaround:** A manual adjustment is necessary.
  This problem is solved in versions higher than PRID 1.1.07
- In the “RISLink Toolkit SW” in the “DICOM” worklist no AE_title for the PACS Broker can be configured. It is preset in the software and is always “BROKER”. No workaround exists.
  This problem is solved in versions higher than PRID 1.1.07
- When a window outside the “remove cassette” box is clicked, the “remove cassette” message box gets hidden and the system seems to be blocked.
  - **Workaround**: Remove the cassette.

3 Problems concerning the Processing Station

3.1 Processing Station: /home partition gets full

Problem: On some units it was observed that the /home partition was getting full because huge logfiles (more than 10Mb) existed. This blocks the system completely.

Remedy: If you encounter such a case, please inform your responsible GSC immediately.

The logfile must be saved before deleting somewhere on tape or the Processing Station for further investigation.

Workaround: Delete logfiles and reboot Processing Station

3.2 VIPS1.0.05, VIPS1.0.09 – Filtering on identification date does not display images in the thumbnail browser.

3.2.1 Symptom description

If the user tries to filter on images which were identified on the ID-Station in the year 2000 the thumbnail images will not be displayed. This effect shows up only if the date format is set in a way that the year is only displayed in two digits (e.g. the year 2000 is displayed as “00”). How the date format is set you can easily see in the demographics below the thumbnail images or in the “Identification Date” pull down selection list.

To get the images visible again just select wildcard “*” in the “Identification Date” pull down selection list.

Other filter options like filtering for “Patient Name” or “Examination Type” are not affected and will run well.

The symptom described above does not show up for DIPS1003 and PS5A.0.7.06. Software version PS5A.0.7.03 is no more supported as it is declared as not y2k-safe (see FSB DD+DIS247.99E and CSO Newsletter 021/99).

Important Note:

The above described effect does neither corrupt data nor produce wrong date and time information. It just affects the filtering in the User Interface. Internally the data is handled with the correct date and time. Any export to other devices (e.g. IMPAX) will be done with the correct date and time.

3.2.2 Reason for the "Identification Date" Filtering Effect

The reason for this effect is that since VIPS1005 our application uses the date format (called "Locale" further on this text) Solaris 2.6 supplies. For some countries four digits for the year are reserved in the Locale for others just two digits are reserved (please see table 1 for more information). If only two digits are reserved in the Solaris 2.6 Locale setting you will have the above described symptom.

On all Solaris 2.5 based Processing Stations (i.e. DIPS.1.0.03 and PS5A.0.7.06) the date is always displayed in four digits in the "Identification Date" pull down selection list. Therefore the problem does not show up with this versions.

However, an easy workaround for VIPS1005 and VIPS1009 exists. The future releases will of course not have that problem anymore.

MIMOSA Supported Languages	Default Date Format* (VIPS1005)	Default Date Format* (VIPS1009)	Comment
BASIC	For all date formats the year is displayed in two digits	02/01/00	Default locale in the cpf-file. The UI-language will be English.
Da_DK		02/01/00	Danish for Denmark
De_DE		02/01/00	German for Germany
De_AT		2000-01-02	German for Austria
De_BE		02/01/00	German for Belgium
De_CH		02.01.2000	German for Switzerland
De_IT		02/01/00	German for Italy
De_LU		02/01/00	German for Luxemburg
En_GB		02/01/00	English for United Kingdom
En_AU		02//01//00	English for Australia
En_CA		02//01//00	English for Canada
En_US		02/01/00	English for USA
Es_ES		02/01/00	Spanish for Spain
Fi_FI		02/01/00	Finnish for Finland

MIMOSA Supported Languages	Default Date Format* (VIPS1005)	Default Date Format* (VIPS1009)	Comment
fr_FR		02/01/00	French for France
fr_BE		02.01.2000	French for Belgium
fr_CA		02.01.2000	French for Canada
fr_CH	For	02.01.2000	French for Switzerland
fr_LU	all date	02/01/00	French for Luxemburg
it_IT	formats	02/01/00	Italian for Italy
it_CH	the year is	02/01/00	Italian for Switzerland
nl_NL	displayed	02/01/00	Dutch for Netherland
nl_BE	in two	02-01-2000	Dutch for Belgium
no_NO	digits	02/01/00	Norwegian for Norway
pt_PT		02/01/00	Portuguese for Portugal
sv_SE		02/01/00	Swedish for Sweden
sv_FI		02/01/00	Swedish for Finland

Table 1

Depicts how the 2nd of January 2000 will be displayed in the MIMOSA User interface.

3.2.3 Workaround for VIPS1005

For VIPS1005 six different ways of displaying the year in 4 digits are possible. However before you can set the date accordingly you have to copy certain files to your Processing Station (see table 2). The files are available through your GSC, RSC or DigiNet. In the United States the files can also be retrieved from the AGFA fsdserver (access is known to authorised people) or from a Lotus Notes database.

File Name	Date format*
da.so.1	2000-01-02
el.so.1	02/01/2000
lt.so.1	2000.01.02
nl.so.1	02-01-2000
no.so.1	02.01.2000
tr.so.1	01.02.2000

Table 2

Depicts how the 2nd of January 2000 will be displayed in the MIMOSA Userinterface.

Procedure

1. Open a terminal window on the Processing Station
2. Select the date format you wish to have from table 2.
3. Transfer (by ftp or Z-modem) or copy the file shown in table 2 into the `/tmp` directory of the Processing Station which gives the correct date.
4. Enter: **`ciloc`**

5. Enter: **grep LOCALE adc.cpf**
6. You will get an answer like: @0001 { “LOCALE” ‘C “**en_US**” “Language and date format def”}
7. This line gives you the information which language and date format you have configured in the cpf-file. If you didn’t configure any language you will get “**BASIC**” as default language and date format setting. Note down the Locale code (e.g. en_US, BASIC, etc) on a piece of paper. Please mind upper and lower case letters.
8. Switch to superuser by entering: **su** (a password is required)
9. Copy the corresponding file: **cp /tmp/<*filename*> /usr/lib/locale/<*language_code*>/<*language_code*>.so.1**
10. Set the correct permissions by entering: **chmod 555 /usr/lib/locale/<*language_code*>/<*language_code*>.so.1**
11. Set the correct owner by entering: **chown bin /usr/lib/locale/<*language_code*>/<*language_code*>.so.**1
12. Set the correct group by entering: **chgrp bin /usr/lib/locale/<*language_code*>/<*language_code*>.so.1**

Please substitute <*filename*> by a filename mentioned in table 2. Please substitute <*language code*> by the Locale code you got under steps 5/6. See also example 1 and example 2 below for further assistance.

Example 1

Assumed you have got back for the language code “**en_US**” and you want to have the date format “MM.DD.YYYY”.

Enter: **cp /tmp/tr.so.1 /usr/lib/locale/en_US/en_US.so.1**

Enter: **chmod 555 /usr/lib/locale/en_US/en_US.so.1**

Enter: **chown bin /usr/lib/locale/en_US/en_US.so.1**

Enter: **chgrp bin /usr/lib/locale/en_US/en_US.so.1**

Example 2

Assumed have got back for the language code “**BASIC**” and you want to have the date format “DD.MM.YYYY”.

Enter: **cp /tmp/no.so.1 /usr/lib/locale/BASIC/BASIC.so.1**

Enter: **chmod 555 /usr/lib/locale/BASIC/BASIC.so.1**

Enter: **chown bin /usr/lib/locale/BASIC/BASIC.so.1**

Enter: **chgrp bin /usr/lib/locale/BASIC/BASIC.so.1**

13. Reboot the Processing Station.
14. The effect described above is gone now.

3.3 Workaround for VIPS1009

For VIPS1009 six different ways of displaying the year in 4 digits are possible (see table 3).

File Name	Date format*
/usr/lib/locale/da/da.so.1	2000-01-02
/usr/lib/locale/el/el.so.1	02/01/2000
/usr/lib/locale/lt/lt.so.1	2000.01.02
/usr/lib/locale/nl/nl.so.1	02-01-2000
/usr/lib/locale/no/no.so.1	02.01.2000
/usr/lib/locale/tr/tr.so.1	01.02.2000

Table 3

* Depicts how the 2nd of January 2000 will be displayed in the MIMOSA User interface.

Procedure

1. Open a terminal window on the Processing Station
2. Enter: **`ciloc`**
3. Enter: **`grep LOCALE adc.cpf`**
4. You will get an answer like: @0001 { “LOCALE” ‘C “**en_US**” “Language and date format def”}
5. This line gives you the information which language and date format you have configured in the cpf-file. If you didn’t configure any language you will get “**`BASIC`**” as default language and date format setting. Note down the Locale code (e.g. en_US, BASIC, etc) on a piece of paper. Please mind upper and lower case letters.
6. Select the date format you wish to have from table 3.
7. Switch to superuser by entering: **`su`** (a password is required)
8. Copy the corresponding file: **`cp <filename> /usr/lib/locale/<language_code>/<language_code>.so.1`**
9. Set the correct permissions by entering: **`chmod 555 /usr/lib/locale/<language_code>/<language_code>.so.1`**
10. Set the correct owner by entering: **`chown bin /usr/lib/locale/<language_code>/<language_code>.so.1`**
11. Set the correct group by enteringt: **`chgrp bin /usr/lib/locale/<language_code>/<language_code>.so.1`**

    Please substitute <*filename*> by a filename mentioned in table 3. Please substitute <*language code*> by the Locale code you got under steps 3/4. See also example 3 and example 4 below for further assistance.

Example 3

Assumed you have got back for the language code "**en_US**" and you want to have the date format "MM.DD.YYYY".

Enter **cp /usr/lib/locale/tr/tr.so.1 /usr/lib/locale/en_US/en_US.so.1**

Enter: **chmod 555 /usr/lib/locale/en_US/en_US.so.1**

Enter: **chown bin /usr/lib/locale/en_US/en_US.so.1**

Enter: **chgrp bin /usr/lib/locale/en_US/en_US.so.1**

Example 4

Assumed you have got back for the language code "**BASIC**" and you want to have the date format "DD.MM.YYYY".

Enter **cp /usr/lib/locale/no/no.so.1 /usr/lib/locale/BASIC/BASIC.so.1**

Enter: **chmod 555 /usr/lib/locale/BASIC/BASIC.so.1**

Enter: **chown bin /usr/lib/locale/BASIC/BASIC.so.1**

Enter: **chgrp bin /usr/lib/locale/BASIC/BASIC.so.1**

12. Reboot the Processing Station.
13. The effect described above is gone now.